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List of applicants with their names, castes and qualifications.

Serial number and name.	Caste.	Qualifications.
1. N. P. Mukundan ..	Hindu, Thiya ..	S.S.L.C. of 27. No experience.
2. M. Antony	Christian ..	Unqualified.
3. M. Muniyappan ..	Hindu	S.S.L.C. of 29. No experience.
4. T. V Narayanan Nayar.	Hindu, Nayar ..	Do. of 27. Do.
5. G. Ramanujam ..	Hindu	Do. of 27. Do.
6. P. V. Mathew ..	Christian ..	Studied up to S.S.L.C.
7. M. Karunakaran ..	Hindu, Thiya ..	S.S.L.C. No experience.
8. T. A. Raj	Christian ..	Do. Do.
9. K. V. V. Padmanabhan.	Brahman ..	Intermediate. Teacher, Board school.
10. P. S. Jagadisan ..	Do.	S.S.L.C. No experience.
11. A. S Karunakaran.	Hindu, Thiya ..	Do. Do.
12. T. M. Koshi ..	Christian ..	B.A.
13. T. S. Natrajan ..	Brahman ..	S.S.L.C. No experience.
14. P. S. Vajravadivelu.	Hindu	Do. Do.
15. B. Doraivelu Mudaliyar.	Do.	Ex-army man. Exempted in G.O. No. 517, dated 6th June 1928. Clerk, Public Works Department, Mettur.
16. Gobinath Rao ..	Do.	S.S.L.C. Typist, Superintending Engineer's office.
17. Devarajalu	Do.	S.S.L.C. No experience.
18. Shivanachary ..	Do.	Do. Clerk, Government Women and Children Hospital, Mangalore, and acting clerk, Office of the District Superintendent of Police.
19. A. R. Madhava Rao.	Do.	S.S.L.C. Vaccinator's Training.
20. Husain Sheriff ..	Muhammadan ..	Do. No experience.
21. Ariakta Thirtha ..	Hindu	Do. Do.
22. Muhammad Hussain.	Muhammadan ..	Studied up to S.S.L.C.
23. P. V. Sundaraswaran.	Brahman ..	S.S.L C. No experience.
24. Joseph	Christian ..	Do. Do.
25. Sreedaramuni Kartha	Hindu	Do. Do.
26. P. V. Gopalan Nayar.	Do.	Do. Forest Department Code in A and B and Account Test. Permanent clerk of the Malabar Collector's office (Forest Branch).
27. Viswanathan ..	Brahman ..	S.S.L.C. No experience.
28. A. M. Kanakasabha.	Adi-Dravida ..	Appeared for the S.S.L.C., but not completed.
29. V. S. Cruz	Christian ..	Unqualified.
30. R. Burrows	Do.	Do.

Nos. 12, 18 and 28 were tried.

APPENDIX XI

[Vide answer to question No. 1339 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 571 supra]

Summary of the action taken so far on the recommendations of the Special Officer for the Survey of Cottage Industries on industries peculiar to particular districts.

I. The action taken on the recommendations of the Special Officer in respect of the industries peculiar to the Ceded districts is summarised below. Reference may also be made in this connexion to the answer given on 15th March 1928 to question No. 1753 asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao respecting Cuddapah and Bellary Survey.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

[1st February 1929

Kurnool district.

Cotton carpet and tape weaving.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to answers to question Nos. 274, 275 given on 8th September 1928 and 701 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao, M.L.C., and given on 27th November 1928. The demonstrator deputed to the district interviewed prominent professional dyers of Kurnool, Nandyal and Koilkuntla and explained to them modern methods of dyeing. A demonstration was also given in dyeing and cloth printing before a large number of students and teachers of the Municipal High school, Nandyal, which has a weaving section, the Coles Industrial school, Kurnool, and the Board High school, Koilkuntla. Besides the above centres, Jolapuram and Kodamur villages were also visited by the demonstrator with a view to providing technical advice to the dyers there.

Cumbly weaving.—The answers to clauses (*a*) and (*d*) of question No. 343 asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and given on 8th September 1928 may be perused. The Weaving Superintendents have been instructed to advice cumbly weavers in their respective jurisdictions of the use of double yarns for warp in place of single yarns spun on the charka which do not stand the strain of fly shuttle weaving. The matter has also been brought to the notice of the Kuditani Cumbly Weavers' Society. As, however, the employment of double yarn would enhance the cost of the finished product, the employment of such yarns does not afford the best solution of the problem of introducing the fly shuttle amongst cumbly weavers. As the question resolves itself into one of securing supplies of single yarn of a quality suitable for use on the fly shuttle and as these yarns can only be produced with the aid of a domestic wool spinning plant, an attempt was made through the Co-operative department to demonstrate to the Kuditani weavers the working of the wool spinning plant installed at the Central Jail, Bellary. Considerable difficulty is however being experienced in persuading the weavers to take to machine-carded wool and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bellary, has recently been asked to obtain from the Jail, yarn sufficient for the preparation of warps required for one cumbly and give it to a prominent weaver for obtaining his opinion as to their suitability even if they were to be woven with a hand thrown shuttle and a set of healds for quick shedding. If the weavers are convinced of the utility of these machine-made yarns which by the way do not require sizing they are likely to take to it.

As regards the question of improving the breed of sheep, the Agricultural department is ready to loan a few good breeding rams to accredited Co-operative Societies who are prepared to take proper care of the rams. The management of the Kuditani Sheep Breeding Society is unable to undertake this responsibility as there are no facilities for grazing.

Grass mat industry.—The Collector of Kurnool has reported that there is no objection to the free removal of reeds from unreserves as is being done now and that headloads of grass can, under the existing rules, be removed from reserves also free of seigniorage fees. The Collector of Nellore has reported that the tunga grass is not grown in the Kanigiri taluk. It is however understood that the mat makers of Lingajipalli have since removed to a village in Markapur taluk. They used to get reeds from the Ayanavolu makers who in turn obtain supplies from Nellore and Kurnool districts. As reeds are available free in the Markapur taluk itself and the localities in

which reeds grow in the Nellore district are some distance away, it may not pay makers to obtain reeds from the Nellore district. It is not therefore proposed to address the Collector of Nellore in the matter.

Bangle industry.—Hon. Member's attention is invited to the answers to questions Nos. 277 and 278 asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and given on 8th September 1928.

Lacquer work.—The Victoria Technical Institute has been furnished with the name and address of the Nossam worker and asked to extend its patronage to this man. Samples of painted skins have also been obtained with a view to testing whether there is sufficient demand for them.

Slate industry.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 279 asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and given on 8th September 1928. As the slate makers have not furnished the Director of Industries with particulars required in spite of two reminders sent to them it has not been possible to take up the matter of reduction of railway freight with the railway administration. Mr. Fyfe, Inspector of Industrial Schools, visited the locality once and studied the question when he was recently on leave. He will shortly submit a report on the result of his enquiries in England when the whole question will be examined in detail. The correspondence with the Forest department as regards the supply of ready planed and grooved frames to slate makers at remunerative prices has indicated that the price which the Olavakot saw mill has quoted may not be acceptable to the slate makers and this matter will be further examined.

Bamboo articles.—The hon. Member's attention is drawn to the answers to Question Nos. 280 and 281 asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, and given on 8th September 1928.

Cuddapah district.

Metal industry.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to questions asked by Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, No. 1753 answered on 15th March 1928 and No. 163 answered on 5th September 1928, and the communication to the Council dated 26th November 1928. The question of interesting the Victoria Technical Institute in the Vonipenta metal ware was taken up and the Sales Manager has been asked to visit the place. It is understood however that the articles made at Vonipenta are chiefly household vessels and as such it is doubtful whether the Victoria Technical Institute would be able to do much to stimulate the demand. The Special Officer's reports on other districts will indicate the localities where the industry is carried on and he has stated that he would be in a position to make definite proposals with regard to the Vonipenta Industry in his final report. As regards co-operative societies, it is understood that the Oddars and Muhammadans have each a co-operative society for them and if these work well they may be linked with the village and town societies in Ceded districts and elsewhere.

Kora grass mat industry.—It is ascertained that there is not much local demand in Cuddapah district for the mats and the trade is largely in the hands of sowcars. The producers depend on these sowcars for the disposal of the mats and owing to unhealthy competition among these the exporters' profits are not sufficiently attractive to induce them to make advances to producers with a view to securing larger production. It is not possible to form a credit society for people who have no steady income. In view of the limited production it would not be paying if a co-operative society could take the place of exporters.

Dyeing and printing.—A practical dyer was deputed to Jammalamadugu to demonstrate simplified methods for the benefit of dyers and his work was appreciated. The local missionary referred to by the Special Officer was addressed among other things to state whether by increasing the number of operatives, introducing new designs and adopting latest methods of block printing, the increased output could be readily marketed and if so in what countries. He has stated in reply that the annual production is about 4,700 square yards of which nearly 4,000 square yards are exported, that the difficulty of marketing the output was not felt, that no new designs have been used for some time and that the mission would be glad to receive ideas, methods and designs which would help to employ more people and supply a wider market. Subsequently the missionary wrote asking for some technical details and these were furnished. Another demonstrator was deputed to Jammalamadugu in order to give the necessary practical demonstration and advice for the benefit of workers. The Dyeing Superintendent will also visit the centre shortly to instruct the missionary in stencil printing and production of new designs that could suitably be adopted.

Sericulture.—Since some parts of Rayachoti and Rajampet subdivisions were found suitable for starting sericulture, the Sericultural Assistant got mulberry planted in four centres, namely, Madithad, Veerannagatupalli, Appayarajupet and Kumarakalva. A practical sericulturist has also been posted to look after these plantations. Silk worm rearing has been started in the first two villages and for the present the cocoons are being sent to the Textile Institute for purposes of reeling as it will not be advisable to instal a reeling machine until the quantity of cocoons produced in the area considerably increases.

Palmyra industry.—The Collector of Cuddapah who was asked to enquire and report as to whether there was likely to be a good demand for palmyra article if produced locally in the district has reported that he does not consider that the articles made of palmyra will have much local demand in the district but that if an experiment is to be tried, it might be done in the places noted below :—

1. Khadarabad, Jammalamadugu taluk.

2. Idupulapaya plantations, Rayachoti taluk.

3. Forest panchayat tope, Prodattur. Information is being collected as to the approximate area under palmyra and number of trees in the three localities mentioned above. The Assistant Industrial Engineer, Bezwada, has also been asked to make independent enquiries as to the local demand and submit a report.

Bellary district—Cotton and silk dyeing and carpet weaving.—A demonstrator was deputed to Bochigondanahalli for giving a demonstration in the use of fly-shuttle slay. A practical dyer was also sent to different centres in the district—Bellary, Rayadrug, Adoni and Yemmiganur for demonstrating to local people improved methods in dyeing and printing and his work was appreciated. When the dyeing equipment ordered for the Textile Institute is received and installed attempts will be made to induce persons interested in dyeing to start small dyeing concerns setting up similar appliances. The dyeing Superintendent is at present engaged in giving demonstration on the modern aerograph method of cloth printing at the Institute. After he completes this work he will be deputed to the several dyeing centres in the

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Presidency for affording necessary technical advice to dyers. The question of forming a co-operative society to improve the quality of dyeing and to reduce the cost of production of carpets is being investigated.

Cotton patty or screen industry.—The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been requested to report whether it is possible to organize a society for the development of this industry.

Cumbly or blanket industry.—The question of improving grazing facilities near the villages where the industry is carried on was considered. The Collector has reported that the only grazing areas that can be found are the forest panchayat reserves and as there are many forest panchayats in the district, sheep, though not goats, of the villages adjoining the areas may be allowed to graze in the reserves at reduced rates if necessary. It is considered that people engaged in the industry will approach the panchayats.

Bangle industry.—Information as to the requirements of block glass by some of the bangle makers has just been obtained and is being communicated to the United Provinces manufactures.

Rope-making and coir-retting.—The question of taking Mappilla prisoners to the tract where fibre is sufficient in order to teach the local people the art of rope-making and coir-retting was considered, but it is found that Kudligi is 40 miles from Alipuram Jail and there is no railway communication. Coir fibre is difficult to obtain in Bellary and no coir industry is carried on either in Alipuram or Central Jail. The Director of Industries has submitted proposals for conducting improved retting experiments and if these prove successful the question of developing the industry in districts where coconut is grown on a large scale will be taken up.

Anantapur District.

Cumbly industry.—It is ascertained that already all possible facilities have been given in the matter of grazing in departmentally managed forests. As regards the formation of societies for breeding sheep, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has promised to form societies wherever possible. Credit societies already exist at Tenegal and Beluguppa to give loans to Kurubas who are engaged in the industry. The Agricultural department have promised to loan a few good breeding rams to accredited co-operative societies who are prepared to take proper care of the rams. The hon. Member's attention is also invited to the remarks under cumbly weaving in respect of the Kurnool district.

Paper industry.—The Leather Research Chemist visited Nyamadala and has submitted a preliminary report. He has promised a fuller report after collecting information in regard to manufacture of hand-made paper in other places in the Presidency. His report is awaited by the Director.

Waist string manufacture.—A suitable cotton twisting machine has been evolved. The machine is being brought to the notice of the weavers through peripatetic weaving parties.

Wooden comb manufacture.—The Forest department has agreed to charge as a temporary measure in the case of comb makers a seigniorage of 2 annas per headload of wood obtained from the reserves of the Anantapur district.

Castor oil pressing.—The Special Officer suggested that credit facilities should be given to Ganigas who now purchase castor seed on credit from commission merchants. It is ascertained that the few men who are engaged

in the trade are well-to-do and do not even resort to the credit society working in the place. There is perhaps no need for a separate society for these people.

The screw presses generally used for expressing castor oil absorb a good lot of labour in their operation and the oil obtained is not easily saleable as it is heated and is reddish brown in colour. The installation of a power driver screw press may be beyond the means of the ordinary Ganiga.

Hemp growing industry.—The question of starting a co-operative society with a small capital with a view to setting up one or two looms of the improved type was considered. As it is however understood that there are only five men who do the weaving it is not proposed to form a society for them.

Dyeing and printing.—A dyeing demonstrator visited Dharmavaram and demonstrated modern methods of dyeing with Napthol and Indanthrene colours. As the dyers desired to be advised regarding modern methods of dyeing green and blue, suitable recipes were worked out and communicated to the president of the local society.

Bangle industry.—In order to supply cheap fuel to the family engaged in the industry, the Forest department was consulted. It is found that the people want fuel from Gutturu reserve adjoining their village. The reserve is under panchayat management and the men engaged in the industry have been asked to address the local panchayats.

Sericulture.—The Sericultural Assistant visited the Hindupur taluk and reported favourably on the possibilities of introducing sericulture in the locality. As however the existing staff of practical sericulture are fully engaged in areas already brought under mulberry cultivation, it has not been possible to do any actual work in Hindupur taluk.

II. The report on the survey of the districts of Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly has been received by the Government with the remarks of the Director of Industries. The following is a summary of the action taken by the Director on the recommendations of the Special Officer on the survey of these districts.

Dyeing industry.—Arrangements will be made to depute the Dyeing Superintendent to Madura, Melapalayam and Kila Veeraraghavapuram with a view to demonstrating to the dyers up-to-date methods in dyeing.

Kora mat industry.—The Collectors of Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly have been addressed as to the possibility of leasing out to mat makers Government padugai lands on easy terms. The question of forming a co-operative society for the mat makers at Pattamadai is under the consideration of Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Coir industry.—The question of forming a co-operative society at Anjengo to enable manufacturers to purchase machines is being examined by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It is proposed to try at Thopputhurai the methods now adopted in Ramnad district for cleaning the fibre if and when the experiments contemplated are initiated.

Palmyra industry.—As regards the licence fee charged for the manufacture of candy or sugar, enquiries have been instituted to ascertain the amount of the fee levied and the proportion it bears to the profits. The utilization of the palmyra fibre is being investigated.

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Sunn hemp and aloe fibre industry.—The question of minimising the ravages of pests attacking sunn hemp crops is under the consideration of the Director of Agriculture.

Gold and silver lace thread industry.—The State Aid to Industries Act has been amended with a view to assisting small scale industries. If the workers in the industry apply to Government for small loans their applications will be considered.

Metal industry.—It is proposed to consider the question of the nature and extent of the assistance to be given to the metal industry in Dindigul and other places on receipt of the Special Officer's report on Chittoor and Tanjore districts.

Dindigul Brass lock industry.—The Industrial Engineer has been asked to visit Dindigul and report as to the directions in which the industry can be helped.

Tobacco manufacture.—The improvement of the local varieties of tobacco is under the consideration of the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Industries is in correspondence with the Forest department as to the possibility of growing beedi leaves in the vicinity of the chief centres of beedi manufacture.

Toy industry.—The Superintendent of the Madura Industrial Institute has been asked to visit Iravadanallur and furnish a report as to the directions in which the industry could be developed.

Silk industry.—It is understood that several successful crops have been raised at Vedakangulam out of disease free seed supplied from Kollegal. It is not therefore considered necessary to supply the centre with a microscope. When the industry is started in a few more centres in the vicinity and the production of cocoons increases, the question of purchasing and installing a reeling machine for this group will be considered.

Wood carving.—The Superintendent, School of Arts, has been called to visit Madura and to report as to how the industry can be developed on sound artistic lines.

Manufacture of chunam.—Enquiries are being made to ascertain whether the small licence fee now levied makes serious inroads in the profits realised by workers.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1341 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 1st February 1929, page 572 supra.]

G.O. No. 140, Development, dated 29th January 1927.

When the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, was established, it was one of the main objects of Government to impart instruction in soap making to the owners of small local factories which it was expected would come into existence as a result of the working of the Institute. Owing to various causes it had not been possible hitherto to provide the necessary facilities for this training. The Government however consider that before a decision is